

زكاة التبع العجايب والبعث العليمي



جامعة الانبار كلية علوم الحاسوب وتكنولوجيا المعلومات قسم علوم الحاسبات

| | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Department | علوم الحاسبات | القسم: |
| Subject Name: | Logic Design | أسم المادة : |
| Year of Study: | 2025-2024 | السنة الدراسية: |
| Course: | الكورس الاول | الكورس: |
| Title and No of lecture: | Lecture 4: Binary Codes | عنوان ورقم المحاضرة: |
| Instructor Name: | د. مصطفى معد حمدي | أسم التدريسي: |
| السنة : 2025-2024 | اسم المادة: التصميم المنطقي | أستاذ المادة: د. مصطفى معد حمدي |

LECTURE FOUR

BINARY CODES

Objectives:

1. Binary codes types.
2. BCD code (8421 code).
3. Alphanumeric codes.
4. Excess-3 and Gray code.
5. Parity method for error detection.

1. Binary codes types:

✓ **Weighted codes**

- BCD (8421)
- 6311
- 2421
- 642-3
- 84-2-1

✓ **Non_ Weighted codes**

- Excess-3
- Gray

✓ **Alphanumeric codes.**

- EBCDIC
- ASCII

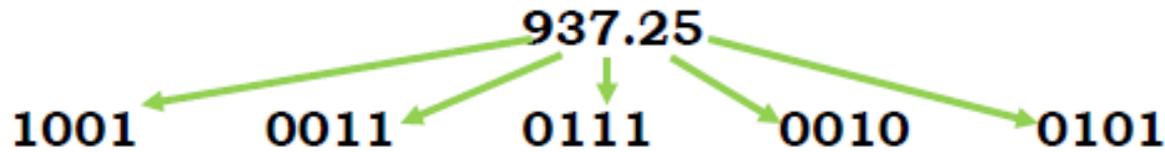
✓ **Error detection codes (Parity).**

- Weighted codes and non-weighted codes are used to represent the *decimal numbers*.
- Alphanumeric codes are used to represent the *numeric and nonnumeric data (characters)*.
- Error detection codes are used to *detect the errors during the data transmission*.
- Weighted codes use *4 binary digits to represent (0-9) decimal numbers*.

2. BCD code (8421 code)

- *Simplest form*: each decimal digit is replaced by its binary equivalent.

Example 1: 937.25 is represented by



$(937.25) = (100100110111.00100101)_{\text{BCD}}$

- This representation is referred to as "*Binary-Coded-Decimal*": **BCD** or more explicitly as **8-4-2-1(8421 code)**.

Note:

The result is quite different than that obtained by converting the number as a whole into binary.

Example 2:

$854_{10} = 100001010100_{\text{BCD}}$

- BCD is *inefficient*, e.g. to represent **999** and **9999999** bits needed:
 - 10 and 20 in binary numbers
 - 12 and 24 for BCD code.

| Decimal numbers | 8421(BCD) | 6311 | 642-3 |
|-----------------|-----------|------|-------|
| 0 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 |
| 1 | 0001 | 0001 | 0101 |
| 2 | 0010 | 0011 | 0010 |
| 3 | 0011 | 0100 | 1001 |
| 4 | 0100 | 0101 | 0100 |
| 5 | 0101 | 0111 | 1011 |
| 6 | 0110 | 1000 | 0110 |
| 7 | 0111 | 1001 | 1101 |
| 8 | 1000 | 1011 | 1010 |
| 9 | 1001 | 1100 | 1111 |

Example 3: convert 0110100000111001(BCD) to its decimal equivalent.

Solution:

Divide the BCD number into four-bit groups and convert each to decimal:

| | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 0110 | 1000 | 0011 | 1001 |
| ↓ | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ |
| 6 | 8 | 3 | 9 |

0110100000111001(BCD) = 6839₁₀

- BCD is used in interfacing between a digit device and a human being, e.g. digital voltmeter (DVM).

Example 4: Convert the following decimal and binary numbers to BCD.

- a) 5648₁₀
- b) 10001101₂

Solution:

- a) 5648₁₀ = 0101 0110 0100 1000
- b) 10001101₂ = 141₁₀ = 0001 0100 0001

Example 5: convert the BCD number 011111000001 to its decimal equivalent.

0111 **1100** 0001_{BCD} = error

↓
Doesn't exist in the BCD Code

3. Alphanumeric codes

- ✓ A complete alphanumeric code would include the *26 lowercase characters, 26 uppercase characters, 10 numeric digits, etc.*
- ✓ There are *many choices of codes sets* to represent alphanumeric characters and several control characters.
- ✓ *Two* well accepted code sets are used for information coding:
 - **EBCDIC code:** *extended binary coded decimal interchange code.*
 - **ASCII Code:** *American standard code for information interchange:* The ASCII code is a *seven-bit code*, and so it has $2^7 = 128$ possible code groups.

Example: Write the ASCII code for the message: The email is

Answer:

1010100 1101000 1100101 1100101 1101101
1100001 1101001 1101100 1101001 1110011

| Character | ASCII | EBCDIC | Character | ASCII | EBCDIC |
|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Space | 010 0000 | 0100 0000 | A | 100 0001 | 1100 0001 |
| ! | 010 0001 | 0101 1010 | B | 100 0010 | 1100 0010 |
| " | 010 0010 | 0111 1111 | C | 100 0011 | 1100 0011 |
| # | 010 0011 | 0111 1011 | D | 100 0100 | 1100 0100 |
| \$ | 010 0100 | 0101 1011 | E | 100 0101 | 1100 0101 |
| % | 010 0101 | 0110 1100 | F | 100 0110 | 1100 0110 |
| & | 010 0110 | 0101 0000 | G | 100 0111 | 1100 0111 |
| ' | 010 0111 | 0111 1101 | H | 100 1000 | 1100 1000 |
| (| 010 1000 | 0100 1101 | I | 100 1001 | 1100 1001 |
|) | 010 1001 | 0101 1101 | J | 100 1010 | 1101 0001 |
| * | 010 1010 | 0101 1100 | K | 100 1011 | 1101 0010 |
| + | 010 1011 | 0100 1110 | L | 100 1100 | 1101 0011 |
| , | 010 1100 | 0110 1011 | M | 100 1101 | 1101 0100 |
| - | 010 1101 | 0110 0000 | N | 100 1110 | 1101 0101 |
| . | 010 1110 | 0100 1011 | O | 100 1111 | 1101 0110 |
| / | 010 1111 | 0110 0001 | P | 101 0000 | 1101 0111 |

| | | | | | |
|---|----------|-----------|---|----------|-----------|
| 0 | 011 0000 | 1111 0000 | Q | 101 0001 | 1101 1000 |
| 1 | 011 0001 | 1111 0001 | R | 101 0010 | 1101 1001 |
| 2 | 011 0010 | 1111 0010 | S | 101 0011 | 1110 0010 |
| 3 | 011 0011 | 1111 0011 | T | 101 0100 | 1110 0011 |
| 4 | 011 0100 | 1111 0100 | U | 101 0101 | 1110 0100 |
| 5 | 011 0101 | 1111 0101 | V | 101 0110 | 1110 0101 |
| 6 | 011 0110 | 1111 0110 | W | 101 0111 | 1110 0110 |
| 7 | 011 0111 | 1111 0111 | X | 101 1000 | 1110 0111 |
| 8 | 011 1000 | 1111 1000 | Y | 101 1001 | 1110 1000 |
| 9 | 011 1001 | 1111 1001 | Z | 101 1010 | 1110 1001 |

Alphanumeric codes: ASCII and EBCDIC Codes